The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1045

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8. 1738.

№ 1053.

IT hath been always a common Saying, and I hope I shall be able to prove not more common than true, that *Virtue is its own Reward*. This Maxim however hath, amongst many other good and just ones, been pretty near exploded by the present most learned and penetrating neration; and, I am very sorry to say, that some e and good Men have lent their Hands to this rk, and done all in their Power to represent the nds of *moral Virtue* very precarious: For, as the one Hand, Men totally absorbed in Pleasure, e endeavour'd to discredit what they would not ctice; so, on the other Hand, some over zealous nds to Revealed Religion, have been no less tuous in decrying all Hopes of Happiness, from bare *Practice* of *Morality*: The former were for oting *Virtue* out of the World, and being themes governed by *Whim*: They were for repreing the Reason of the rest of Mankind in the it of *Fancy* only, in order to persuade us that the ings we saw were only the Fictions of our Imaation; that there was no real Order or Beauty in Universe; and that whatever pleased the *Ap*e was *right* and *just*. The latter, tho' *better Men*, e not *better Reasoners*; they saw that the Enemies Religion stalked behind *Morality*, and therefore were for shooting through *this* that they might ch *them*. Upon this Plan they spoke with great ecept of human Nature, the Powers of the Mind, the Ability of Man to prosecute what he sees to t and right. All this they did with an Intent rove, not the Excellency only, but the Necessity the *Christian* Religion towards the Happiness of nkind here: A Truth that might have been ced many other Ways, and which can never be mproperly served, as by setting up any Opposition ween *it* and *Morality*; because this is doing the k of the most dangerous *Enemies* to all *Religion*, doing no Good at all. The utmost that can be ted by this Method of arguing, is the Ruining e Structure in order to rebuild it with a *few ations*, which might have been as well, or much *added* as it *stood* at *first*.

s Truth and Virtue are eternal and immutable their own Nature, so it is not difficult to prove, the Knowledge of the one, and the Practice of other, (for they always go together) tho' attended some Pain and Difficulty, yet carry in themr Rewards; or, in other Words, more than pensate Men for the Pains and Difficulties which acquiring and practising them may put them to: s this may be fully and clearly demonstrated, as all endeavour at present to shew, as at some other e perhaps I may, the Consistency between this onstration, and the Truth of Revealed Religion, ch is no way affected thereby, as some scrupulous o imagine, who have endeavoured to represent *Wollaston's Religion of Nature delineated*, as a m of *Deism*; whereas their Time might have been er employed in proving, that the *Christian Dispen*n hath made the *Religion* of *Nature practicable*, ch is the true State of the Case. But to pro-

HERE are many who think there is something matical, if not unintelligible, in asserting, *That thing is its own Reward*: But, it is to be hop'd, this may be so explained, as to solve the Riddle out disappointing the Hearer; which, in such gs, is too frequently the Case. A *Reward*, as fore stated it, is an adequate Compensation for our or Application. When therefore we say, *Virtue is its own Reward*, we mean, that the s it produces are an adequate Compensation for Labour required to produce them. Nothing is common, than to hear Men complain of the requisite to understand *Physick*; because, when understood, there still remains so great an *Incer*y, that some doubt whether it ought to be stiled *ience* or not: On the other Hand, we hear *Ma*matical Studies excessively commended merely on ount of their *Certainty*; or, in other Words, use Men reap the *Fruits* of them. But as all unds are not fit alike for all Grains, so the same ts are not to be expected from all *Studies*. We propose one Sort of *Fruit* from one Study, another from another. In the present Case we propose *Happiness* as the Result of our studying and practising *Virtue*. If therefore we have what we propose, ought we not to be satisfied? or, if it can be proved, that Happiness may be certainly attained by the Practice of Virtue? Can it be doubted, whether Virtue is its own Reward? A Labourer is worthy of his Hire, this is self-evident; but if the Labourer hath his Hire, is not that self-evident too that he is paid? Surely it is; and therefore to the Proof thereof, I shall next address myself, with a full Persuasion, that if I can complete this, I shall fulfil all that I have promised.

WE know that the *Accidents* inseperable from human Life, are so many *Bars* to *Happiness*; and that before a Man can have any reasonable Prospect of Felicity, he must find out some Security against these. Now this the *Practice of Virtue* effectually furnishes. It is very true, that the Virtuous and the *Vicious* are alike subject to the *Vicissitudes* of Life; but it is as true, that they are not alike *affected* by them. To the *One* they are but *Trials*, to the other *Tortures*: The one supports them chearfully; whereas the other is dejected and distracted. For Example, *Poverty* to a *vicious* or *voluptuous* Man, is a most excruciating *Evil*, because his Desires are ever on the Wing, and yet are never able to attain their Ends. To a virtuous Man, Poverty is scarce an *Evil* at all, because having few Desires, they are easily gratify'd; or, if he cannot gratify them, the Sense of having done his Duty, sufficiently compensates him. Again, the *Approach* of *Death* is most terrible to a *vicious Man*, because it cuts off all Hopes of Pleasure in the Sense he understands that Word, and yet leaves him a dark and endless Prospect of Misery and Care. To the virtuous Man, the Approach of Death cannot be frightful, for having done his Business, he is equally ready, either to give an Account of what he hath done in the Day, or to repose himself, if that were the Case, in endless Night. The Practice of Virtue therefore, removes all the Obstacles to Happiness.

BUT then, Secondly, it furnishes us with all the positive Means of being as completely happy as our Nature will allow, and, consequently, as we ought to desire. For not to speak of Health, which most of all depends on Temperance and Tranquility of Mind, we acquire from thence that Temperament of Mind which disposes us to be Happy, that is, to be at Peace in ourselves, and contented with our Condition. We must be satisfied with our own Actions, because they are regulated by the best Lights we have; we must be pleased with their *Consequences*, because we know that it is fit for us to be pleased with them. In order to practise Virtue, we must study Truth, and the Study of Truth is always delightful. This will take up one Part of our Time, and with this Circumstance of Comfort, that we shall never be troubled at our having spent our Time in this manner. The Pursuit of Truth in our Actions, or, in other Words, doing of Good, will employ the rest of our Time, which, from the Nature of Things, must be pleasingly spent, and without Danger of Remorse. It is impossible that a Man who lives thus should be unhappy, because he must always possess his Soul in Peace. He is Wise, in right of possessing that Knowledge which is of most Use; He his Rich, because his Desires are always conformable to his Fortune; He is Brave, because Reason divests all Accidents of those Circumstances which strike others with Fear; He is chearful, because his Conscience suggests no Cause for being otherwise; He is composed, because his Wishes are always kept within Bounds. This is certainly the Character of a *virtuous Man*, and if it doth not include *Happiness*, then I am afraid it will not be easy to shew, that is, in a just and rational Sense, what Happiness is.

BUT there is another Article to be insisted on, before we can dismiss this Head, and that is *Reputation*. To say that a *virtuous Man* ought to be insensible of the *Praise* of others, is to advance a Stoical *Paradox*, and to make him *more* than *Man*; to make him regulate his Conduct by *vulgar Opinion*, would be to take away his *Virtue*; but to merit and enjoy the *Applause* of wise and good Men, is certainly a *Matter* of no small Moment in this Life, and the Hopes of leaving a *fragrant Memory* behind, might amuse and delight the human Mind, at a Time when no other *Hopes* are left. It is clear then, that if there be in this World any thing that can be properly called a *Reward*, any thing truly *valuable*, any thing rationally *desirable*, it is annexed to, and attainable by *Virtue*; and therefore we may say properly, truly, and strictly, that *Virtue is its own Reward*. But then again as to another Life, and the Terms on which we are to attain *Happiness* therein, all this belongs to Revealed Religion, which teaches us shorter Methods of arriving at Virtue, surer Means of Persevering in the Practice thereof, and opens to our View more exalted Degrees therein, than by the Light of Reason could be discern'd. But it does not at all alter its Nature; it does not diminish its Reward; it does not dissolve that Connection, which, in the Nature of Things, there is between *Virtue* and *Happiness*, tho' it superinduces new and more elevated *Ideas* of *Felicity* than we had before. On the whole, therefore, the Practice of Virtue will assuredly make us *Happy*; but the *Knowledge* and Practice of *Religion* is necessary to make Us *ever Happy*.

R. FREEMAN.

From the London Gazette.

Petersburg, October 14.

PRince Dolgoroucky is arrived here from Moscow, and is soon to set out for England with his eldest Son.

Warsaw, Nov. 1. *N. S.* The Plague continues to rage in and about Kaminieck, and by several Reports is said to spread far into the Country, which is the more credible, from the little Caution that is taken to prevent it. There are indeed three small Detachments posted on the High Roads from that City to this, but besides the Facility of avoiding them, they are so corruptible, that none but ignorant and indigent Strollers are stop'd. The Primate, Great General, and Great Marshal, are all three dangerously ill.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8. *N. S.* The Royal Family is now settled for the Winter at Fridericksbourg, where the Council assembled Yesterday, and there was a Court as usual. At Dinner the Queen of Denmark was taken ill, and forced to leave the Table somewhat abruptly; but it is assured at Court that her Majesty slept well last Night, and finds herself to Day much better.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 31. Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth, was observed here with the greatest Solemnity; all Ranks testify'd their Joy on such a happy Occasion, and the Magistrates left nothing undone which could express their Regard for the sacred Person of their King. The Day was usher'd in with beautifying the Cross, which was finely adorned in Shape of an Imperial Crown, and a Theatre erected near it. At Ten the City Train'd Bands, consisting of 16 Companies, marched to Burntsfield Links, and in their Return made a handsome Parade through the City; the Officers were very gay, and appeared exceeding alert in giving the Salute to the Lord Provost, with which, and the other Parts of the Exercise, every one knows the Train'd Bands are well acquainted. The Militia of the Canongate followed in the Rear, and made a fine Appearance, being well dressed, carrying Feathers and Cockades in their Hats, and were saluted in the Grass-market by the Castle, each Battalion with three Guns. The Water-works at Two were set a playing, and the Magistrates, in their Robes, preceded by the City Musick, and attended by a great many Persons of Distinction, (among which were the Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Morton, Lord Ross, Lord Somerville, &c.) went to the Theatre, where his Majesty's Health was drunk under the Discharge of the Small Arms of the Town Guard, which was drawn up for that Purpose, and behaved so well that no Regular Troops could exceed them; they were all in new Cloaths, and looked mighty well. Sweetmeats, Fruits, &c. were thrown from the Theatre amongst the Crowd. After the Magistrates returned, loyal Healths were drunk in the Burrow-Room; a Detachment of the Guard fired at each, the City Musick played, and the Night concluded with Bonfires, &c.

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The City was all over finely illuminate, and some Windows beautified with Figures; amongst the rest, Mr. Marsden, an Attorney in the Court of Exchequer, (who is employed for the Crown by the Hon. Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs here) distinguished himself; he had a curious Device, which filled up a whole Window in his House fronting the High Street, wherein were represented his present Majesty's Picture, supported on the Right Hand by *Apollo*, and on the Left by *Pallas*, with the Figure of *Fame* upon the Top, holding a Crown over his Majesty's Head, and the Motto of *Fama multis memoratus in Orbe*. He had likewise his other Windows illuminated; and besides other Expressions of his Joy on this Occasion, entertain'd a large Company of his Friends with a Consort of Musick, and every other Way suitable to the Solemnity.

Brigadier General Guest gave a splendid Entertainment to the Officers of the Army, and had a Bonfire in the Abbey Close: Nor was the Castle behind in their Rejoicings; at Twelve three Rounds were fired, which were returned by Brigadier Middleton's Regiment from the Abbey-Close; the Flag was displayed, and at Night there was a large Bonfire, at which Major Roberton, attended by several Gentlemen of Note, drank many loyal Healths.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, Oct. 25. N. S. On the 25th, arrived the Matilda, Hanway, from London; On the 23d, the Friend's Adventure, Wallis; and the Mary, Card, from Newfoundland; the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, from Falmouth: On the 24th, the Expedition, Beazley; and the Expedition, Bentley, both from Dover; the Sarah, Addis, from Newfoundland: On the 25th, the Thompson, Thompson, from Newport. On the 19th, sailed the Prince William, Shirley, for Plymouth: On the 20th, the Catherine, Connor, for Cork: On the 21st, the Unity, Lumsden, for Seville; the William, Stephens, for Pool; the Mayflower, Driscoll, for Marseilles; the Joseph and Elizabeth, Williams, for the North; the Mercury, Glyde, for London: On the 22d, the Placett, Man, for Algarva; the Hardwick, Offering, for ditto: On the 23d, the Hanover, Linthorn, for Pool; the Providence, Mead, for Dungarvan; the Pompey, Terry, for St. Ubes; the John and Stephen, Allen, for Cork: On the 24th, the Vigilance, Harriot, for Malaga; the Houghton, Hancock, for ditto: On the 25th, the Dodington, Smart, for the Streights; the Polly, Pike, for Vigo; and the John, Falkner, for Newfoundland.

Elsineur, Nov. 8. My last was of the 4th Instant, since the following Masters have arrived, viz. On the 5th, John Huitson, from Riga for Hull: On the 7th, James Warden, from ditto for Glasgow; John Cole, from Copenhagen for Norway; John Simmonds, from Stockholm for London: On the 8th, Robert Patterson, from Riga for Glasgow; John Darley, from Geffle for Hull.

'The outward bound are sailed, with the Wind 'at S. E. which continues.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12 At Genoa is arrived the Ship of John Wardener, from Alicant; that of Thomas Davis, from Cagliari; that of John Long, from Bergen; and that of Jacob Sarley, from New York.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Oct. 26. On the 14th, arrived the Three Brothers, Gradwell, from London: On the 20th, the Thomas, Cliff, from Liverpool for Guiney: On the 22d, the Hannah, Hustex, from New England; the Industry, Sandyes, from Liverpool for Rotterdam: On the 23d, the Prince of Orange, Raukin, from St. Martin's; the Providence, Doyle, from Wexford for Bilbao; the Black Joke, Stubbs, from Malaga; the Mary and Margaret, Haden, from Rochfort: On the 25th, the Deacon, Taylor, from Liverpool for London; the Richmond, Lewis, from Liverpool for Antigua: On the 26th, the Batchelor, Gardner, from Liverpool for Guiney. On the 15th, sailed the Friendship, Forrestal, for Cadiz; the St. Coleman, Del Puerto, for Bilbao; the Richard and Mary, St. Leger, for Bourdeaux: On the 18th, the Love, Herring, for Rochelle; the Endeavour, Beard, for Madeira and New England; the Neptune, Rowlandson, for Madeira and Barbados.

Portsmouth, Nov. 6. Since my last has arrived only the Sarah, Calcott, from Peterzburg for Leghorn; and sailed the Elizabeth Sloop, Thackston, for Havre de Grace. Also sailed his Majesty's Sloops the Hound, Capt. Dilks, with Money for Plymouth; the Cruiser, Capt. Coats; and the Spy, Capt. Jolly, sailed on Saturday in the Afternoon; and Yesterday sailed the Mahone, all to their former Stations on the Coast of Ireland.

Remain at Spithead his Majesty's Ships the Amelia, Kent, Elizabeth, Lenox, Augusta, Sunderland, Dursley, Shoreham, and Terrible.

Deal, Nov 6. Wind E. by S. The Duke of Lorain, Crompton, for Fort St. George and China, sailed last Night. Remains only the Chester Man of War. Came to the Downs from Yarmouth and sailed, the Warren, Huddy, for Venice; the Success, Arnold, for the Streights; and the Ellen, Hartley, for Leghorn.

LONDON.

On Friday next a High Court of Admiralty will be held at the Old Baily before Sir Henry Penrice, for the Trial of Offences committed on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, when the following Prisoners are to be tried, viz.

Capt. Longden and his Servant, for running down the Fishing Sloop and destroying the Crew on the Holderne's Coast.

Buchanan, for the Murder of his Mate, on board of a China Man in East India. And

Collins, for forging false British Passes for foreign Ships.

Yesterday the Court of King's Bench upon Motion, granted a Rule for John Dormer, Esq; to shew Cause why a new Trial should not be had, between him and Mr. Justice Fortescue Aland and others, in relation to the Estate of the late Judge Dormer.

The Report of Horace Walpole, Esq; being gone to resume his Function of Ambassador to the States General, as lately mentioned in several Papers, proves a Mistake, he being only gone to his Brother's Seat at Houghton Hall in Norfolk, and will return in a Fortnight.

Yesterday in the Afternoon a Fire broke out at Mr. Harper's, in Bridge's-street, which greatly alarmed the Neighbourhood; but by timely Assistance it was extinguished, without doing any considerable Damage.

Yesterday Morning about One o'Clock, some Villains attempted to break into the Parish Church of St. Margaret's, Westminster; they had got a Ladder, and broke the Window at the West End, tho' in the Face of the Watch-house; but a Person accidentally coming by, (not a Watchman) they were discovered, and made their Escape; but the Ladder is secured.

Yesterday Morning the Prisoners under Sentence of Death in Newgate attempted to make their Escape; Five of them had broke their Cells and joined one another; but before the rest had compleated their Work, they were over-heard by some of the Keepers, who soon subjected them and secured them till this Day, when they will receive the just Reward of their Crimes at Tyburn.

Captain Norris, Son of Sir John Norris, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Tartar, lately arrived at Plymouth from New England, lies at the Point of Death there.

Yesterday Morning about Seven o'Clock, by the Head of a Still flying off at Mr. Ladbrook's in Knight Rider-street, a Fire happened in the Still-House, but by timely Assistance it was happily extinguished without any Damage but to himself.

On Friday next his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, sets out from his House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields for his Seat at Halland in Sussex, where his Grace will continue for about a Fortnight, and during his Stay there will keep open House.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Freeman's Court in Cornhill, Mr. William Barry, Secretary to the Equivalent Company, a Place of considerable Profit, and is in the Gift of the Directors of the said Company.

BANKRUPTS.

John Hawkins, late of Green Lettice-Lane, near Canon-street, London, Bricklayer and Chapman.

David Haswell, of West Smithfield, London, Hairseller, Victualler and Chapman.

Thomas Crow, of South Lambeth, in the County of Surry, Gardiner and Victualler.

Samuel Green, of Whitchurch, in the County of Salop, Timber Merchant, Chapman and Tinplate-Worker.

William Westbury, of Box, in the County of Wilts, Freemason and Chapman.

Robert Wyatt, of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Lighterman and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge { Morning 08 26 | Evening 08 51

Bank Stock 143 3-8ths to 1-4th. India 1[illegible] 1-4th. South Sea 103 3-4ths. Old Annuity 1[illegible] 5-8ths. New ditto 111 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 1-4th to 1-8th. Seven per Cent Loan 1[illegible] 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 99 7-8ths. Royal Assurance 106 1-8th to 1-half to 1-4th. London Assurance 14. African 14. India Bonds 6[illegible] to 16s. Prem. South Sea ditto 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. [illegible] Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122.

Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office.

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel Court on Snow-Hill, on Thursday the Ninth Instant, by Three in the Afternoon. Where all who have Insured are desired to be present.

N. B. The Election of Directors for the Year ensuing, by Balloting, will be held at the same Place on Monday the 6th, Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th Instant, from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Two to Six in the Afternoon.

General Post Office, Nov. 1, 1748.

WHEREAS a Bank Bill, D No. 3848, dated the 12th of September, 1738, for the Sum of 23 l. 2 d. payable to Anna Stalker, or Order, three Days after Sight, was stolen out of the Bristol Mail upon the 1st of September last, and was brought to the Warehouse of Messr. Bigot and Godin on Monday the 30th of last Month by one who pretended his Name was George Willis, and bought of the said Bigot and Godin, by their Servant Benj. Delavan, Nineteen Yards of white Paduasoy, at the Price of 9 s. 6 d. per Yard, which came to 9 l. 11 s. 6 d. which he paid to the said Delavan by delivering to him the Bank Bill aforesaid, receiving the Overplus of it, 10 s. 2 d. after the Deduction of the 9 l. 11 s. 6 d. The said George Wallis is described to be a Man between the Age of 20 and 30, of a middle Size, and had on a Dark colour Coat and a Bob Wig, and said he lived at a Merchant's near Tower-Hill, that dealt in Spices, which upon Enquiry, appears to be false:

The Post-Master-General therefore thinks it proper, on this Occasion, to publish this Advertisment concerning the said George Wallis, described as above, leaving him as a Person who either robb'd the Bristol Mail himself, or was concerned as an Accomplice in the Robbery; and that what has already been published may be again made known, that upon the Conviction of the Principal or Principals in the Robbery, such Principal or Principals being convicted thereof, the Person who shall make the Discovery of him or them, who shall be so convicted as Principal or Accessories, besides the Rewards provided by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen. And any Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Robbery, who shall make a Discovery as aforesaid, of the Person or Persons who committed the said Robbery, will be entitled to the Rewards aforesaid, and further, have the Benefit of His Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Order of the Post-Master-General,

J. D. Barbut, Sec.

This Day is published,

[Price Six Shillings]

THE Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted: With a particular Vindication of the Characters of Moses and the Prophets, and Our Saviour Jesus Christ and his Apostles, against the unjust Aspersions and false Reasonings in a late Book, entitled, *The Moral Philosopher*. By John Leland, M. A. Author of the Answer to a late Book entitled, *Christianity as Old as the Creation*.

Why dost thou strive against God? for he giveth not account of any of his Matters, for God speaketh once, yea twice, yet Man perceiveth it not. Elihu in Job xxxiii.

Printed for Richard Hett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry, London; and sold by Mr. George Risk in Dublin. *In the Press, and speedily will be published, in two Volumes Octavo: To which is prefixed an Account of her Life.*

The Miscellaneous Works (never before printed) of Elizabeth Rowe, Author of the Letters from the Dead to the Living, and of those Moral and Entertaining Pieces of Poems on several Occasions, and her familiar Letters to her Friends; together with several Poems and Translations formerly printed in Dryden's and other Miscellanies. To which are added, Poems on several Occasions from original Manuscripts, by Mr. Thomas Rowe, her Husband.

LONDON: Printed for T. Cooper, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row*.